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than that of de Ruggiero. This would naturally be the case in view of the different purposes of the two writers. It is of great convenience to the reader of the *The-saurus* to find not only the *Corpus* number of an inscription given, but also the titles of those which are well known, e. g., X 6638 (*Fasti Antiates*, 50 A. D.). For convenience in reference it would have been helpful to number, not the pages, but the columns of the book.

This portion of the work maintains the high standard of excellence set by the earlier fascicles, and the successive parts are coming out so promptly as to hold out the hope that we may have the entire work in our hands within a reasonable time.

FRANK FROST ABBOTT

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A Source Book of Greek History. By FRED MORROW FLING. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co., 1907. Pp. xiii + 370. \$1.00.

This book, like Munro's *Source Book of Roman History*, assumes to do *virginibus puerisque* the work that the compilations of G. F. Hill and of Greenridge and Clay accomplish for the advanced student. With the aid of the text and the illustrations Mr. Fling proposes to have the student inducted "with gentle persistence" into an appreciation of the beauties of Greek life and Greek art. *Quod bonum faustum felix sit!* Furthermore the learner is to be made to realize what is meant by critical study of the sources. By handling the *dissecta membra* he is to find out how the historical megatherium is put together. This purpose is very laudable. However—and this is a difficulty which the author himself foresees—the success of such a method demands better training than in this country is commonly possessed by the teacher of ancient history.

Mr. Fling's book will find its true place if it is used collaterally with a narrative history. Occasional recourse to it should furnish considerable illumination and suggestion. It is a pity, therefore, that the work was not in all respects well done. Of course no two men would agree in their choice of extracts for a compilation of this kind. In the main Mr. Fling's selections are judicious. But in a book which seeks to reflect the thought of the Greek people, Euripides, the poetic mouthpiece of rationalism, ought certainly to be represented. Not a word from Plato is inserted. In chap. viii we find only the "Xenophontischer" Socrates portrayed. A few pages of the *Apology* would be a welcome addition. But the unpardonable fault of omission in a source book of Greek history is the failure to include Greek inscriptions. If it be worth while, as Mr. Fling believes it is, to acquaint the pupil with historical evidence, he should not be dismissed absolutely innocent of the fact that no small part of our data is found outside of books, on stones, bronzes, and even on potsherds.

In general one must approve Mr. Fling's selection of English versions from which to extract his material. Accessibility naturally influenced his choice when option existed. Aeschylus and Sophocles are quoted from Plumptre, and Pau-

sanias from Shilleto. The passages of Thucydides purport to be derived exclusively from Jowett's translation, yet for some reason on pp. 48, 55, and 58, extracts from Dale have insinuated themselves unannounced.

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The Ajax of Sophocles: With a Commentary Abridged from the Larger Edition of Sir RICHARD C. JEBB. By A. C. PEARSON. Cambridge: University Press; New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1907. Pp. xlviii + 208. \$1.00.

The *Ajax* has long deserved an adequate, English school edition. For although modern criticism has questioned its unity, the play as a play illustrates in no small degree the essential difference between ancient and modern conceptions of dramatic unity and interest. In making the tragedy of the rugged, gloomy Ajax available for wider classroom use, Mr. Pearson deserves commendation for the excellent judgment with which he has abridged but nowhere marred the symmetry that characterized Jebb's larger commentary. The matter eliminated in both introduction and notes deals, for the most part, with critical and controversial details. The metrical analysis is abbreviated chiefly by the omission of Jebb's accompanying text and the diagrams illustrating the structure of the periods. The *hypothesis* is omitted. And the text is that of the *Ajax*, with subjoined, abbreviated, critical commentary printed in the Cambridge edition of the seven plays, 1897. The notes, in beautifully clear type, follow the text, pp. 51-193. The alterations here are relatively unimportant, comprising mainly the omission of quotations and textual criticism, the incorporation of some matter from the Appendix, as on vss. 144, 167, 172, 245, 257, 405, 869, 1028, and the addition or substitution of references, as on vss. 180, 186, 416, 795, 801, 833, 910, 915, 1031, 1032, 1049, 1082, 1226. The most considerable alteration is on vs. 510, where *ei* is explained, not as dependent on *οἰκτιρε*, but as introducing the protasis to *νεμεῖς*, and the clause *δσον . . . νεμεῖς*, as subordinate to *οἰκτιρε*, as if *δσον* = *δτι τοσοῦτον*. This explanation is more to the point than Jebb's.

The press-work is characterized by accuracy. I have noted only a few minor mistakes. Instead of 927, 926 should be read in the last line, p. xxxvii; *πάλαι*, vs. 20, in the text, and *τῆς*, l. 1, p. 74, want accents; and *κράτει* in the note on vs. 1107 is illegible. The reference on *τρέφει*, vs. 503, "cp. 503" is something of a boomerang; possibly 1124 is intended, where the word recurs, and the reference, vs. 1172, should read *Philoctetes* introd. xlv, instead of xxx. References to the metrical analysis might well have been added under the notes on the choral odes.

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